

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge on Pregnancy Induced Hypertension among Antenatal Mothers Attending OG OPD at VMMCH, Karaikal

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to assess the knowledge on pregnancy induced hypertension among antenatal mothers attending OG OPD at VMMCH, Karaikal". The objectives are to assess the knowledge on PIH among antenatal mothers and to determine the association between knowledge with selected demographic variables. The research design for his study was descriptive design. The study was conducted in outpatient department of obstetrics and gynecology at Vinayaka mission's medical college hospital in Karaikal. The samples were selected by simple random sampling consisting of 40 pregnant mothers who are attending OG OPD at Vinayaka missions' medical college and hospital, Karaikal. The investigator has used questionnaire with 25 questions of closed ended type to assess the knowledge on PIH among antenatal mothers attending OG OPD at VMMC& H, Karaikal. The total score awarded is 25 marks. 36% of mothers are having inadequate knowledge, 34% of mothers are having moderate knowledge, 30 % of mothers are having adequate knowledge.

Key Words: pregnancy induced hypertension, antenatal, pregnant mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is typically viewed as a normal, joyous time for families. Most expectant parents have responsible assumptions that the pregnancy will progress smoothly, from conception to the eventual home coming with the newborn.

Pregnancy is one of the wonderful and noble service imposed by nature, no women can strike most of the women may not bear many problems during pregnancy, but some or not so lucky to face various problem related to pregnancy and child birth, the hypertension disorder of pregnancy viz preeclampsia and eclampsia

are the primi causes of maternal deaths in the world. [Soya et al 2005]

Rove. S. et al (2005) stated that pre eclampsia is a transient but potentially dangerous complication of pregnancy that affects 3 to 5 % pregnant women. Although the causes pre eclampsia remain uncertain, epidemiologic features of condition have lead to speculation about immunology causes.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Pregnancy induced hypertension, formally known as toxemia, is one of the common complications of pregnancy which neglected results in considerable maternal and fetal consequences.

WHO estimates show that out of the 5,29,000 maternal deaths globally each year, 36,000 (25.7%) are contributed by India, the highest by a single country. National health policy states reduce MMR to 100/lackhs is one of the goals to be achieved by 2000-2015. During the clinical experience, the investigator found that many antenatal mothers in outpatient department where diagnosed as PIH and also lacks knowledge on safe care. Hence, the investigator felt that there is a need to her study on self care of PIH mothers using IEC Techniques.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge on Pregnancy Induced Hypertension among antenatal mothers attending OG OPD at VMMCH, Karaikal.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge on PIH among antenatal mothers.
- To determine the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design for his study was descriptive design.

Setting

The study was conducted in outpatient department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Vinayaka

Mission's medical college hospital in Karaikal.

Population

The target population of this study is pregnant mothers.

Sample

40 pregnant mothers who are attending OG OPD at Vinayaka Mission's medical college hospital in Karaikal.

Sampling Technique

The samples were selected by simple random sampling consisting of 40 pregnant mothers.

Research Tool And Technique

The tools used for this study were structured knowledge questionnaire. The

technique used for data collection was by self administered questionnaire.

Description of The Tool

The tool consisted of 2 parts.

Part - I: Consisted of demographic characteristics of mothers.

Part- II: Consisted of structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of mothers.

Scoring Procedure

The score was ranged as follows

Adequate knowledge - a score from 76-100%

Moderately adequate knowledge - a score from 51-75%

Inadequate knowledge – a score from 0-50%

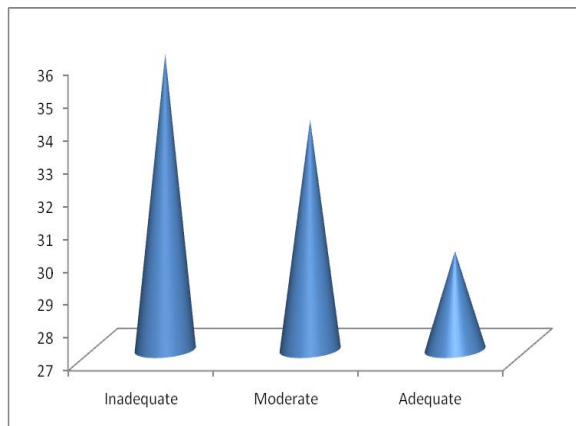
Data Collection Procedure

The investigator obtained formal permission to conduct the study. The oral consent was obtained from each subject before starting the data collection. The purpose was explained to each study subject and knowledge questionnaire were administered to each sample separately.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Major findings of the study:

- Highest percentage 46% of mothers were in the age group of 26 – 30 years, 28% of mothers were in the age group of 21- 25 years, 16% belongs to less than 20 years and 10% belongs to more than 30 years.
- Highest percentage 46% of mothers had secondary education 34% of mothers had higher secondary and more education..
- 64 % of mothers are house wife, 36 % of mothers are employed.
- 62% of mothers belong to nuclear family and 38% of mothers belong to joint family.
- 56% of mothers had previous exposure about PIH , and 44% of mothers had no exposure about PIH.



Distribution of mothers according to their level of knowledge

- Regarding knowledge level 36% of mothers are having inadequate knowledge. 34% of mothers are having moderate knowledge, 30% of mothers are having adequate knowledge.
- There are significant associations between levels of knowledge with demographic variables such as age, education, occupation.

Recommendations

- The study can be replicated on a large sample
- Various demographic details can be taken in various settings commonly structured teaching can be given after assessing the

knowledge and on education of the study of knowledge can be done.

- A follow up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of IEC on self care practices of PIH mothers by observing their practices at home.
- A comparative study can be conducted between primipara and multipara PIH mothers.
- A study can be conducted to assess the practice skills of mothers after IEC package.

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